

## COMPENSATED ENSEMBLE CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR FOR USE IN A WELL BOREHOLE SYSTEM

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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This invention is directed toward geophysical measurement apparatus and methods employed during the drilling of a well borehole. More specifically, the invention is directed toward a compensated ensemble crystal oscillator clock system that comprises a plurality of quad compensated clocks. Physical fabrication of elements of the oscillator ensemble and cooperating data processing software minimize drift in frequency of the oscillator clock system in harsh borehole environments encountered while drilling the borehole. The oscillator clock system is particularly applicable to seismic-while-drilling operations wherein precise downhole measurements of time are required typically over a period of days.

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Systems for measuring parameters within a well borehole, and geophysical parameters of earth formation in the vicinity of the well borehole, typically fall within two categories. The first category includes systems that measure parameters after the borehole has been drilled. These systems include wireline logging, tubing conveyed logging, slick line logging, production logging, permanent downhole sensing devices and other techniques known in the art. The second category includes systems that measure formation and borehole parameters while the borehole is being drilled. These systems include measurements of drilling and borehole specific parameters commonly known as "measurements-while-drilling" (MWD), measurements of parameters of earth formation penetrated by the borehole commonly known as "logging-while-drilling" (LWD), and measurements of seismic related properties known as "seismic-while-drilling" or (SWD).

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Some measurements made while drilling a borehole require that sensor responses to parameters and events within the borehole, or "downhole", be synchronized to sensor responses and events at the surface of the earth. As an example, SWD systems typically require the accurate and precise measure of travel time of acoustic energy between the surface of the earth and a downhole assembly disposed at a known depth within the borehole. The response of a sensor to a displaced source of acoustic energy is combined

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with synchronized outputs of cooperating clocks to obtain the measure of travel time. This measure of travel time is subsequently used to convert acoustic impedance interfaces measured in a time domain to corresponding positions of the interfaces in a depth domain. A "downhole" clock disposed within a downhole assembly is typically  
5 synchronized with a surface or "reference" clock disposed within surface electronics equipment. The downhole assembly is then deployed within the borehole. The downhole assembly can be deployed for a period of several days with no continuous communication link, such as an electrical cable, with the surface equipment.

In order to obtain the desired accuracy and precision, SWD measurement  
10 techniques typically require downhole clock and reference clock synchronization of the order of 1 millisecond (ms), over a time period as great as several days. As an example, drift of a downhole clock is preferably equal to or less than about 3 parts per billion (ppb) in order to maintain clock synchronization with a reference clock (preferably calibrated in Coordinated Universal Time or "UTC") of about 1.0 ms or less over a period of about  
15 four days. Clocks that achieve this accuracy are available for use at room temperature. No clocks are known which provide the required accuracy in a borehole drilling environment, which typically involves elevated and varying temperature, significant shock, oscillator aging, high vibration, and other environmental conditions which adversely affect clock performance.

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### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The compensated ensemble crystal oscillator system comprises two major components which are a plurality or "ensemble" of quad compensated clocks and  
25 software which controls and compensates the system for adverse effects encountered in a harsh downhole environment.

The ensemble of quad compensated clocks provides the opportunity for the characteristics of each quad compensated clock to be observed with respect to other quad compensated clocks in the ensemble. Each quad compensated clock comprises an  
30 oscillator circuit that cooperates with four oscillator crystals configured as a quad compensated resonator. The ensemble preferably comprises a minimum of four quad

compensated clocks. This embodiment of the system will be referred to as a "quad compensated ensemble crystal oscillator" or "QCEXO". An ensemble of eight quad compensated clocks provides an extremely robust system, but additional manufacturing costs and subsequent operational and maintenance costs are incurred.

5           The harsh borehole environment includes elevated and varying temperature, significant shock, oscillator aging and high vibration. All of these factors degrade the accuracy and precision of any type of oscillator clock. The QCEXO system does, however, compensate for these effects.

10           The vector nature of acceleration sensitivity makes possible compensation techniques that will be disclosed in detail. The first is the significant variations in both magnitude and direction of the acceleration sensitivity vectors as a function of temperature. Such variations inherently limit the degree of compensation possible in single and dual resonator clock schemes as both the geometric alignment and the required amplitude drift from their calibration settings. These considerations are relaxed with the  
15           implementation of quad compensated resonator methodology. The quad compensated resonator employs four resonator crystal oscillators that are electrically connected in series, with their acceleration sensitivity vectors aligned nominally one per quadrant in a common plane. This technique has practical advantages in achieving greater than a factor of ten reductions in acceleration sensitivity in all directions, and in maintaining this  
20           reduction under conditions experienced in a borehole environment. Good mechanical design of the ensemble mounting structure, along with an oscillator circuit to which it is attached and the package in which it is housed, is critical to achieving low acceleration sensitivity.

25           Software used to compensate and control the QCEXO system comprises two main algorithms, which will be referred to as an "optimization" algorithm and a "time-scale " algorithm. The optimization algorithm can be applied to a single quad compensated clock. The time-scale algorithm is applicable to the ensemble of quad compensated clocks used in the QCEXO system.

30           The QCEXO system is calibrated with an external reference during production, and subsequently with a reference at a well site prior to deployment. Long term performance, which may otherwise be impacted by changing frequency drifts and

changing temperature coefficients, is improved considerably as a result of the QCEXO system cooperating with the calibration reference.

Each quad compensated clock in the ensemble is calibrated to an accurate external frequency reference at time of the initial system calibration. During this initial  
5 calibration, information such as an estimate of the profile of the frequency versus temperature dependence of each oscillator is input into the QCEXO system. It is preferred to subsequently "field" calibrate the QCEXO system to an external frequency reference available at the well site. The external frequency reference provides a calibration reference update for some of the system parameters. The QCEXO system has  
10 the ability to improve the knowledge of the characteristics of each of its members with time.

The purpose of a time-scale algorithm is to form a "virtual" clock from the ensemble of physical, quad compensated clocks whose differences from each other are measured at a sequence of dates, where a date is the displayed time of a clock as  
15 determined by counting its oscillations. The virtual clock is defined as an offset from one of the physical clocks, the offset being computed from the measurement data by the time-scale algorithm. Time-scale algorithm is designed to produce a virtual clock that is more stable than any of the physical clocks in the ensemble of quad compensated clocks, in both the short term and the long term, as measured by some stability measure such as  
20 Allan deviation or Hadamard deviation.

The entire ensemble of quad compensated clocks is modeled by a linear stochastic differential equation, whose state vector is estimated in a straightforward way by a Kalman filter from oscillator clock difference measurements.

The time-scale algorithm samples the ensemble of clocks to generate time and  
25 frequency with more reliability, stability, and frequency accuracy than any individual quad compensated clock in the ensemble. The time-scale algorithm then calculates the time offset of each of the ensemble clocks at a given reference time. Ensemble time, the time of the scale, is realized by applying the appropriate correction to any one clock. If there is no measurement noise, this value is independent of which ensemble clock is used.  
30 The input to the algorithm at a given reference time is the time difference between each quad compensated clock and another particular quad compensated clock in the ensemble.

The algorithm also requires estimates of the deterministic and stochastic parameters, which characterize each clock's frequency offsets.

The QCEXO system exhibits a frequency stability of  $2.8 \times 10^{-9}$  or less over a temperature range of from 0°C to 185°C. Furthermore, the QCEXO system minimizes adverse effects due to shock, vibration and general acceleration effects, inherent frequency inaccuracy, and lastly, oscillator frequency and time jumps, activity dips and drop outs which are categorically referred to as "abnormal behavior". These performance characteristics are suited for SWD applications.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

So that the manner in which the above recited features, advantages and objects the present invention are obtained and can be understood in detail, more particular description of the invention, briefly summarized above, may be had by reference to the embodiments thereof which are illustrated in the appended drawings.

Fig. 1 is a functional block diagram of the QCEXO clock system;

Fig. 2 illustrates mounting orientation of oscillator crystals to form a quad compensated resonator in which acceleration and vibration sensitivities are minimized in all directions;

Fig. 3 is chart illustrating the QCEXO system software and its interaction with some of the elements of the QCEXO system;

Fig. 4a is a conceptual illustration a borehole assembly, containing a QCEXO system, which is terminated at one end by a drill bit and suspended above the surface of the earth at a second end by conveyance structure which is shown as a drill string; and

Fig. 4b is a conceptual illustration of a borehole being advanced by action of the drill bit which is rotated by action of a rotary drilling rig upon the drill bit and borehole assembly through the drill string.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 1 is a functional block diagram of the QCEXO clock system 10. The system comprises four quad compensated clocks, of which only two are shown at 21A and 21B for clarity. Outputs QR1, QR2, QR3 and QR4 from each of the four quad compensated clocks are input into a digital signal processor (DSP) 24. These outputs are also input to

5 a gate array 18, which selects which reference oscillator output, or combination of reference oscillator outputs, are used as a clock source for the DSP 24. Output of the gate array 18 is input to a phase locked loop (PLL) 22 that converts the selected clock frequency or frequencies to a clock reference signal required by the DSP 24. The gate array 18 is controlled by feedback from the DSP 24. Output QT from a temperature

10 sensing oscillator 16 is input to the DSP 24. The temperature sensing oscillator 16 also comprises a quad compensated resonator. The quad compensation methodology compensates the temperature measurement for adverse effects of acceleration, and improves the accuracy of the temperature measurement by using the averaged output of the four oscillator crystals in the array. The quad compensated temperature signal OT is

15 used to make temperature related compensation in the QCEXO system, as will be discussed in detail in subsequent sections of this disclosure. Preferably, one oscillator crystal, comprising the quad compensated temperature resonator, is physically located in each of four quadrants and close proximity to a corresponding one of the four quad compensated clocks in the ensemble. The averaging of outputs of the four temperature

20 oscillator crystals then yields an accurate representation of the average temperature exposure of the clock ensemble.

Still referring to Fig. 1, an EEPROM 20 is operationally connected to the DSP 24, and provides additional storage space for programs used in the QCEXO clock system. Program and data memory, supplemental to internal memory within the DSP 24 and

25 EEPROM 20, reside in supplemental random access memory (SRAM) 28. Non-volatile random access memory (FRAM) 26 is used for data storage. Both the SRAM 28 and the FRAM 26 are in two-way communication with the DSP 24.

Again referring to Fig. 1, a communication port 30 is used as a means for communication between the DSP 24 and an external processor, such as a reference

30 processor used in field calibration the QCEXO system as discussed in subsequent sections of this disclosure. Outputs from the QCEXO system emerging from the DSP 24

comprise a synchronized clock signal 36, which for purposes of discussion, is the desired compensated clock signal required in SWD applications. Additional frequency signals such as 1 Hertz (Hz) and 1024 Hz as shown at 32 and 34, respectively, are also output. These signals are also typically used as timing signals in SWD systems. The time of day  
 5 is output at 38.

### Quad Compensated Clock

In general, it is not practical to compensate one or more resonators for vibration and shock, to a degree of accuracy required in certain geophysical measurements, such as  
 10 SWD, using external measures from apparatus such as accelerometer arrays.

The vector nature of resonator acceleration sensitivity makes possible alternate compensation techniques. The first is the significant variations in both magnitude and direction of the acceleration sensitivity vector as a function of temperature. Such variations inherently limit the degree of compensation possible in single and dual  
 15 resonator schemes since geometric alignment and required amplitude both drift from their calibration settings under harsh environmental conditions and over an extended period of time, such as days. These considerations are relaxed using an ensemble of four crystal resonators configured for "quad" compensation.

A quad compensated clock employs four crystals configured as a quad  
 20 compensated resonator, which cooperate with oscillator circuitry. The preferred configuration of quad compensated resonator 21 is shown in Fig. 2. The crystal resonators  $i = 1, 2, 3$  and 4 are identifies at 12, 15, 17 and 14, respectively. Coordinates of each resonator are defined as

$$25 \quad (1) \quad (x_i, y_i, z_i), \text{ where } (i = 1, \dots, 4).$$

Each crystal exhibits sensitivity to acceleration in a preferred direction. This is illustrated conceptually with "sensitivity vectors" shown for each crystal resonator 12, 15, 17 and 14. As an example, the x and z sensitivity vectors for crystal resonators 12 and 15 are  
 30 aligned in opposing directions, while y sensitivity vectors are aligned in the same direction in what convention defines as the "+y" direction. As another example, the x and

z sensitivity vectors for crystal resonators 14 and 17 are aligned in opposing directions, while y sensitivity vectors are aligned in the same direction in what convention defines as the "-y" direction. Crystal resonators are electrically connected in series with their acceleration sensitivity vectors aligned, nominally one per quadrant, in a common plane  
 5 19 defined as

$$(2) \quad z_1 = z_2 = z_3 = z_4$$

If the crystal resonators are configured in pairs so that maximum acceleration sensitivity  
 10 vectors are in opposite directions, then a combination of the response of each resonator crystal will exhibit a significantly reduced sensitivity to vibration and shock. This configuration technique typically achieves a greater than a factor of ten reductions in acceleration sensitivity, and maintains this reduction over extended periods of time in harsh SWD environmental conditions. No external measure of acceleration is used in the  
 15 compensation technique. More detailed information on sensitivity vectors for crystal resonators and their relationship to acceleration and vibration sensitivity can be found in "Theory and Design of Crystal Oscillators Immune to Acceleration: Present State of the Art", John A. Kosinski, US Army CECOM, Ft. Monmouth, NJ, 2000 IEEE/EIA International Frequency Control Symposium and Exhibition. Material contained in this  
 20 publication is incorporated into this disclosure by reference.

#### QCEXO Design Features

Good mechanical packaging of each crystal comprising a quad compensated resonator, and cooperating oscillator circuitry to which it is attached, is critical in  
 25 achieving low acceleration sensitivity in the QCEXO clock system. In addition, each quad compensated clock is insulated within the packaging to reduce sharp temperature fluctuations and thermal transient effects. Static frequency versus temperature effects are corrected by the time-scale algorithm, which will be discussed in a subsequent section of this disclosure. Dynamic frequency versus temperature effects, resulting from warm-up  
 30 and thermal shock, are corrected for using the optimization algorithm, that is discussed in a subsequent section of this disclosure.



High temperature accelerates oscillator aging. Oscillator aging in quad compensated clocks is detected and corrected by the optimization algorithm. Furthermore, it is highly desirable to apply power to the quad compensated clocks at all times. Thermal history (hysteresis) of each quad compensated clock is detected and  
5 corrected by the optimization algorithm.

Two basic designs for the quad compensated clocks 12, 14, 15 and 17 can be used in the QCEXO system. These designs are known in the art as "ovenized" and "non-ovenized". Each of these designs has advantages and disadvantages.

The preferred crystal selection for an ovenized design is a dual-mode SC-cut  
10 crystal. For a given crystal cut, frequency of the crystal is a function of temperature. The optimum place to sense temperature is in the crystal itself, which is the frequency determining element of the oscillator. A dual-mode oscillator simultaneously excites C and B modes in a 3rd overtone resonator. It has the advantage of deriving the temperature of the crystal using the characteristics of the crystal itself. This overcomes  
15 temperature uncertainty and thermal gradient errors. Frequency as a function of temperature is accomplished by comparing the two resonant modes. The difference varies almost linearly with temperature. The disadvantage of the dual-mode crystal oscillator is that it must use a heat source to operate at a high inflection temperature, which uses considerable power.

20 Downhole power is typically limited in SWD systems. A non-ovenized design is, therefore, preferred in the QCEXO system. The preferred crystals for the non-ovenized design are series QR and QT crystals manufactured by Quartzdyne, Inc. Because the QCEXO system is preferably non-ovenized, it must be able to operate over a broad temperature range encountered in surface calibration and borehole environments. The  
25 disadvantage is that the temperature sensing crystal and the frequency reference crystals can have a temperature gradient, which would cause an error in the frequency versus temperature measurement, unless minimized by system design and compensation techniques. The advantage is, as previously stated, low power requirement.

Referring again to both Figs. 1 and 2, QR crystals are preferred for the quad  
30 compensated clocks 12, 14, 15, and 17, and QT crystals are preferred for the quad compensated temperature sensing oscillator 16. QR crystals have a frequency versus

temperature stability of about  $\pm 20$  ppm over the temperature range of 0-180°C, yielding a frequency gradient versus temperature of less than 1 part per million per degree Centigrade (ppm/°C). A relatively small frequency gradient is, of course, preferred for the quad compensated clocks. QT crystals are much more responsive to temperature, having a frequency vs. temperature stability of  $\pm 4500$  ppm yielding a frequency versus temperature ratio of  $\sim 135$  Hz/°C at 25 °C, to  $\sim 260$  Hz/°C at 177°C over the temperature range of 0-180°C. Repeatability is better than 0.001°C. QT crystals with a relatively large frequency gradient are, therefore, used in the quad compensated temperature oscillator 16 to measure oscillator temperature with high precision,  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  °C.

### Software

Software is used to compensate and control the QCEXO system. A simplified chart illustrating the QCEXO system software 60, and software interaction with some elements of the circuit elements of the QCEXO system, is conceptually illustrated in Fig. 3. The system software 60, defined by a broken line box, comprises two main algorithms that will be referred to as an "optimization" algorithm 56 and a "time-scale" algorithm 58. The optimization algorithm processes output from individual quad compensated clocks. The time-scale algorithm processes outputs from the ensemble of quad compensated clocks. The system software 60 preferably resides within the DSP 24 shown in Fig. 1.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 3, outputs QR1, QR2, QR3 and QR4 from the quad compensated clocks 12, 14, 15 and 17, output from the PLL 22, and output from the temperature sensing oscillator 16 are input at 52. In addition, outputs from one or more borehole environmental sensors are input at 52. Calibration data received by the communication port 30 are also input at 52. Outputs at 54 comprise previously discussed parameters computed in the DSP 24 including the synchronized clock signal 36, frequency signals at 1 Hz and 1024 Hz as shown at 32 and 34, respectively, and the time of day 38. The EEPROM 20, SRAM 28 and FRAM 29 cooperate with the system software 60 as illustrated conceptually with arrows.

The optimization algorithm 56 of QCEXO system is calibrated with oscillator specific parameters, such as temperature coefficients, during production with an external reference (not shown) via the communication port 30. Subsequently, the QCEXO system

is again calibrated with a well site reference at a well site prior to deployment (see Fig. 4a), again via the communication port 30. Long term performance of the QCEXO system, which would otherwise be impacted by changing frequency drifts and changing temperature coefficients, is improved considerably by utilizing data input from the calibration references.

Each quad compensated clock 12, 14, 15 and 17 in the ensemble 21 is initially calibrated to an accurate external frequency reference at time of initial system calibration. During this initial calibration, additional information, such as an estimate of the profile of the frequency versus temperature dependence of each oscillator in the ensemble 21, is input into the QCEXO system. Again, it is preferred to subsequently calibrate each crystal oscillator to an external frequency reference available at the well site. The external frequency reference provides a calibration reference update for some of the oscillator specific parameters residing within the software. The ensemble 21 and cooperating software improves the knowledge of the characteristics of each of its member quad compensated clocks with time.

Again referring to Fig. 3, the purpose of a time-scale algorithm 58 is to form a "virtual" clock from the ensemble 21 of physical clocks. Additional information on virtual clocks is given in "Forming Stable Time Scales from the Jones-Tyron Kalman Filter", Charles A. Greenhal, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, April 5, 2002. Material contained in this publication is incorporated into this disclosure by reference. Differences of each quad compensated clock from the other clocks in the ensemble are measured at a sequence of dates, where a date is the displayed time of a clock as determined by counting its oscillations. The virtual clock is defined as an offset from one of the physical clocks, the offset being computed from the measurement data by the time-scale algorithm. The time-scale algorithm is designed to produce a virtual clock that is more stable than any of the physical clocks in the ensemble, in both the short term and the long term, as defined by some stability measure such as Allan deviation or Hadamard deviation.

The entire ensemble is modeled by a linear stochastic differential equation, whose state vector is estimated in a straightforward way by a Kalman filter from oscillator clock difference measurements.

If the tick of each clock in the ensemble 21 is offset by its Kalman phase estimate, a single point is defined on a time axis. It is logical to regard this point as the estimated center of the ensemble, and to use the sequence of these values as a time-scale. This time-scale, realized as TA National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), follows the ensemble of the clock with the best long-term stability, regardless of its short-term stability.

The time-scale algorithm 58 samples each quad compensated clock 12, 14, 15 and 17 in the ensemble of clocks 21 to generate time and frequency with more reliability, stability, and frequency accuracy than any of the individual clocks in the ensemble. The time-scale algorithm 58 also calculates the time offset of each of the ensemble clocks at a given reference time. Ensemble time, the time of the scale, is realized by applying an appropriate correction to any one clock in the ensemble 21. If there is no measurement noise, this value is independent of which clock in the ensemble is used. The input to the time-scale algorithm 58, at a given reference time, is the time difference between each quad compensated clock and another particular quad compensated clock comprising the ensemble. The algorithm also requires estimates of the deterministic and stochastic parameters, which characterize each clock's frequency offsets.

It is important to note that the time of a quad compensated clock is not measured. Only time differences are measured between quad compensated clocks in the ensemble 21. The ensemble time which the algorithm 58 generates is, therefore, not observable. For this reason, it is inappropriate to use an accuracy algorithm, such as a Kalman filter, to generate time by minimizing time error. The time-scale algorithm 58 does, however, optimize time and time interval stability.

It is also important to realize that a clock, as a physical system, produces a frequency. The time of the clock is artificially derived from the frequency, which is the true physical quantity. Because of this, all of the parameters, which characterize clock performance, describe aspects of the frequency. One can use these parameters to optimize time uniformity and frequency accuracy. The time scale algorithm that optimizes time accuracy has a feature which allows the quad compensated clock with the best long term stability to dominate the scale, thus sacrificing much of the performance of other clocks, especially in short term.

It is again emphasized that all models are virtual in that they are calculated by the system software, stored within the non-volatile random access memory (FRAM) 26, and then used in subsequent calculations of clock parameters of interest.

The system software 60 combines aspects of the NIST AT1 algorithm with  
5 techniques from Kalman filtering to estimate clock states representing the random walk plus drift of the frequency offsets of each clock, as well as the variance of these states. Information regarding NIST AT1 is found in "A New Time-scale Algorithm: AT1 Plus Frequency Variance", M. Weiss and T. Weissert, NIST, 576, which is incorporated into this disclosure by reference. For a given clock, this state, which will be referred to as  
10 "Y", is not a physical state, but a mathematical estimate of the frequency offset in the presence of white noise modulating the frequency. The variance of this state is a measure of confidence of this estimate.

The physical meaning of Y can be clarified with the following example. For time keeping, Y is defined to be the normalized rate of a clock. For example, if a wristwatch  
15 gains one second per day, then the state  $Y = 1 \text{ second} / 86400 \text{ seconds} = 1.157 \text{ e}^{-5}$ , and the time interval "J" is equal to 1 day. It should be noted that Y is dimensionless.

Frequency step detection always requires examining the data over some time period. In nearly real time operation, it is possible to compare the estimate of average frequency offset over a time interval with the filtered estimate from the beginning of that  
20 time interval. Using the estimate of frequency deviation as a test for outliers, it can be determined if a frequency step occurred in the recent past.

Estimates of Y are smoothed in post-processing by combining forward and backward filters. The proper way to combine these filters is well defined in Kalman filter theory. Essentially, the reciprocal of the forward and backward filter variances are used  
25 as weights to combine their respective state estimates at a given reference time. Care must be taken not to incorporate the data at that time in both filters before combining them, since they would then not be independent estimates. Thus, at a given reference time, extrapolated estimates of state and variance from one direction are used (the backward filter as an example), and this state estimate is combined with the one from the  
30 forward direction which has been updated with the data.

The AT1 time-scale is adaptive once clock parameters characterizing the short and the long term behavior of the clocks are known.

Variance  $\sigma_Y$  of the states  $Y_i$  is preferably determined using the Allan variance equation. The Allan variance equation is

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$$(3) \quad \sigma_Y^2(\tau) = \{(\Delta Y_i)^2\}/2$$

where  $\tau$  = time. Each value of  $Y_i$  in a set has been averaged over a time interval  $J$  and the values of  $Y_i$  are taken in a contiguous series with no time delay between the  
10 measurements of each. The brackets  $\{ \}$  denote the expectation value. For a finite data set, it is taken as the average value of the quantity enclosed in the brackets. The  $\Delta Y_i$  denotes the finite difference of the measures of  $Y_i$ . Stated mathematically,

$$(4) \quad \Delta Y_i = Y_{i+1} - Y_i.$$

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where  $i$  denotes the  $i^{\text{th}}$  measurement of  $Y_i$ . In total, each adjacent finite difference  $\Delta Y_i$  is squared, and these values are then averaged over the data set and divided by 2. Division by 2 causes this variance to be equal to the classical variance if the  $Y_i$ 's are taken from a random and uncorrelated set, commonly referred to as "white noise".

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The advantage of Allan variance over the classical variance is that the Allan variance converges for most of the commonly encountered types of noise, whereas the classical variance does not always converge to a finite value. Flicker noise and random walk noise are two examples, which commonly occur in clocks and in nature, where the classical variance does not converge.

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In summary, the system software 60 cooperates with various elements of the QCEXO system and uses predetermined algorithms and calibration data to provide features including:

- (1) assuring that three or more independent quad compensated clocks of the  
30 clock ensemble provide statistical separation capability;

(2) if the measurement noise is small, providing the opportunity to calculate the time difference between any two quad compensated clocks in the ensemble using time differences taken simultaneously between adjacent clocks;

(3) calculating of the short-term and the long-term frequency stability characteristics of each quad compensated clock in the ensemble, considering statistical independence of the clocks;

(4) providing stochastic performance parameters which allow the optimum estimate of the times, the frequencies, the relative frequency drifts, and the weighting factors for each of the quad compensated clocks in the ensemble;

(5) if an ensemble clock has abnormal behavior over a measurement cycle, providing de-weighting of that clock so that the ensemble output is not degraded;

(6) if time errors correlate with temperature changes, then using this information to upgrade the temperature profile model resident within the system software;

(7) as field environment changes are sensed by one or more external environmental sensors, adaptively changing appropriate algorithms within the system software as required by these operational environment changes;

(8) as each quad compensated clock in the ensemble ages, updating the algorithm estimates of these parameters thereby improving the performance of the ensemble output as time progresses.

(9) storing, for future calculations, operating characteristics of each contributing crystal oscillator of each quad compensated clock in the ensemble;

(10) detecting and compensating for any noise changes in any quad compensated in the ensemble;

(11) detecting and compensating for any relative frequency drifts in any quad compensated clock in the ensemble;

(12) detecting and compensating for any changes in relative temperature profiles in any quad compensated clock in the ensemble; and

(13) outputting from the QCEXO a frequency stable to less than about  $3 \times 10^{-9}$  over a temperature range of 0 to 185°C.

Preferably, features 3 and 8-12 are provided in the optimization algorithm. Preferably, features 1, 2, 4-7, and 13 are provided in the time-scale algorithm. It should also be understood that other analytical and control functions are performed by the system software, but these tasks are beyond the scope of this disclosure.

5           It is noted that changes in the long-term stability, the absolute frequency drift, and in the absolute temperature profile can only be sensed when there is an external reference attached. Otherwise, these parameters are computed relative to the ensemble.

          The QCEXO clock system exhibits a frequency stability of preferably  $2.8 \times 10^{-9}$  or less over a temperature range of from 0°C to 185°C. This level of stability is obtained  
10       because system minimizes adverse effects due to shock, vibration and general acceleration effects, inherent frequency inaccuracy, and lastly, oscillator frequency and time jumps, activity dips and drop outs which are categorically referred to as "abnormal behavior".

## 15       Operations

          Fig. 4a conceptually illustrates a borehole assembly 78 terminated at one end by a drill bit 80 and suspended above the surface 73 of the earth at a second end by conveyance structure 72 which, in this illustration, is a drill string. The borehole assembly 78 comprises a QCEXO system 10 that is operationally connected to an  
20       instrument section 76. The instrument section comprises power and control means for the QCEXO system 10. The borehole assembly 78 further comprises a sensor section 82 that contains one or more environmental sensors and one or more geophysical sensors. Environmental sensor responses are used to correct the QCEXO system for a variety of static and dynamic environmental effects, as discussed previously. The geophysical  
25       sensors are used to determine parameters of earth formation 71 in the vicinity of the borehole 74, as the drill bit 80 is subsequently used to advance a borehole 74. Outputs from the geophysical sensors are typically combined with the quad compensated clock output from the QCEOX system to obtain one or more geophysical parameters of the formation 71 in the vicinity of the borehole 74. The sensor section 82 is preferably  
30       powered and controlled by the instrument section 76.



Still referring to Fig. 4a, assume that the conceptual illustration represents a seismic-while-drilling system. Embodied as a SWD system, the sensor section 82 comprises at least one acoustic transducer to measure the arrival and the characteristics of acoustic energy emitted by an acoustic source 92 disposed on the surface 73. The source  
5 92 is preferably controlled by surface equipment 93. It should be understood that in certain SWD techniques, the positions of source and sensor can be reverse. Furthermore, multiple sources and multiple sensors can be deployed, as is known in the seismic art.

Referring now to Figs. 4a and 1, the QCEXO system is shown being calibrated by a well site reference 90 through the communication port 30 (see Fig. 1) by means of a  
10 communication link 92 which can be a short range radio frequency (RF) link, a magnetic link, or preferably a hard wire link. The well site reference 90 is preferably powered and controlled by the surface equipment 92. Functional calibration of the QCEXO system has been discussed in previous sections of this disclosure.

Fig. 4b is a conceptual illustration of the borehole 74 being advanced by action of  
15 the drill bit 80 which is rotated by means of the drill string 72 in cooperation with a rotary drilling rig 94. The drilling rig 94 is operationally connected to the surface equipment 93.

In SWD operations, synchronization between a reference clock (not shown), the well site reference 90, and the QCEXO system 10 must be maintained to within a predetermined limit over a period of days. Drift of the QCEXO system 10 is, therefore,  
20 minimized while downhole using apparatus and methods discussed above in great detail. Subsequently, the borehole assembly 78 is removed from the borehole 74. Sensor response data and corresponding timing data from the QCEXO system 10 are transferred from the borehole assembly 78, via the link 92. Alternately, sensor response data can be transferred using a dedicated transmission links (not shown). Geophysical parameters of  
25 interest are then typically determined by combining (using a data processor) sensor response data, QCEXO system timing data, and well site reference time data. The data processor (not shown specifically) can be contained within the surface equipment 93, or can be remote from the well site. At least partial combination of data can alternately be done by means of a downhole data processor contained in the instrument section 76.

30 The system illustrated in Figs. 4a and 4b is assumed to be a SWD system, for purposes of discussion. It should be understood that apparatus and methods of this

disclosure are applicable to any measurement-while-drilling (MWD) or logging-while-drilling (LWD) system which employs a downhole clock that must remain in synchronization with a surface reference clock to within a given tolerance. Such systems include nuclear systems employing clock driven pulse height analyzers that are used to  
5 measure nuclear radiation intensity as a function of nuclear radiation energy, such as illustrated in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/267,944, assigned to the assignee of the present invention and which is incorporated herein by reference. Another example is a pulsed neutron system in which the formation is irradiated with timed, sequential bursts of neutrons, such as illustrated in U.S. Patent No. 5,804,820, which is incorporated herein  
10 by reference. Radiation induced by these neutrons is measured sequentially at predetermined time intervals. Timing parameters must be held within close tolerances in order to obtain accurate and precise measurements of parameters of interest.

The QCEXO system is not limited to conveyance by a drill string. The conveyance structure 72 can be other types of tubulars such coiled tubing, or alternately a  
15 cable structure such as a slick line, and the like.

While the foregoing disclosure is directed toward the preferred embodiments of the invention, the scope of the invention is defined by the claims, which follow.

20           What is claimed is: